

THE JASPER WEEKLY COURIER.

VOL. 3.

JASPER, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1860.

NO. 21.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT JASPER
DUBOIS COUNTY, INDIANA, BY
CLEMENT DOANE.
OFFICE—CORNER OF MACDONALD AND
WEST STREETS.

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Never! Never! Never!

BY G. W. CUTTER.

"I may be asked, as I have been asked,
when I am for a dissolution of the Union?
I answer never, never, never.—Henry Clay.
You ask me when I read the scroll,
Your father's names are written o'er,
When I would see our flag unroll,
Its mingled stars and stripes no more!
When with a worse than felon's hand
Or felon's counsels, I would sever,
The Union of this glorious land?—
I answer—never, never, never!

Think ye that I could brook to see
The banner I have loved so long,
Borne piece-meal o'er the distant sea,
Torn, trampled by a frenzied throng—
Divided, measured, parceled out—
Tamely surrendered up forever
To gratify a lawless rout
Of traitors? never, never, never!

Give up this land to lawless might,
To selfish fraud and villain sway,
Obscure those hopes with endless night,
That now are rising like the day—
Write one more page of burning shame,
To prove the useless, vain endeavor,
Our race from ruin to reclaim,
And close the volume! never, never!

On yonder lone and lovely steep,
The sculptor's art, the builder's power,
A land-mark o'er the soldier's sleep,
Have reared a lofty funeral tower—
There it will stand until the river
That rolls beneath shall cease to flow,
Aye till that Hill itself shall quiver
With nature's last convulsive throes.

Upon that column's marble base,
That shaft which soars into the sky,
There still is room enough to trace
The countless millions yet to die—
And I would cover all its height,
And breathe, before the hour of shame,
Till space should fail whereon to write,
Even the initials of a name."

Dissolve this Union! mar, remove
The last asylum that is known,
Where patriots find a brother's love
And truth may shelter from a throne—
Give up the hopes of high renown,
The legacy our father's will'd;
Tear our victorious eagles down
Before our mission is fulfilled!

Dissolve the Union! while the earth
Has yet a tyrant to be slain;
Destroy our freedom in its birth
And give the world to bonds again—
Dissolve the Union!—God of Heaven!
We know too well how much it cost,
A million bosoms shall be given
Before one golden link is lost.

Nay, spread aloft our banner folds
High as the heavens they resemble
That every race this planet holds
Beneath their shadow may assemble,
And with the rainbow's dazzling pride,
Or clouds that burn along the skies,
Inscribe upon its margin wide
Hope, Freedom, Union, Compromise.

"Mr. Clay's precise words as he pointed
to the monument that stands upon the high
near Frankfort above the slain of Buena
Vista, including the remains of his own son.

Precepts may warn us against evil,
but practice alone constitutes excellence.

Seward in Springfield in Illinois—He Speaks for Lincoln.

Mr. Seward visited Springfield, the home
of "Honest Old Abe," during his western
tour, and he took advantage of the occasion
to express his views freely. The sentiments
he uttered he announced to be those of the
Republican candidate for President, and
Mr. Lincoln, who was present took no ex-
ceptions thereto. We copy an account of
his visit and report of his remarks from the
Springfield Register, to which we call the
attention of the conservative men of In-
diana:

When Mr. Seward reached Illinois there
was an effort made by some of the Republi-
cans in this part of the State to ignore him,
and to repudiate in behalf of Lincoln what-
ever he might say in explanation of the Re-
publican party. He was allowed to go off
to Wisconsin and to Minnesota, and to
Kansas and Missouri without one word of
invitation to come to the Capital of Illinois.
The Republican State Committee were so
anxious to prevent his coming this way, that
before he left Chicago they got from him a
pledge that he would speak at Quincy—
This was a nice trick. It would require
him on his way back from Missouri to come
by the St. Joseph and Hannibal road, or to
leave St. Louis by the river, and thence go
up to Quincy. Either route would prevent his
seeing or being seen in Southern or Central
Illinois where Abolitionism and the ir-
repressible conflict is repudiated by three-
fifths of the people. When Mr. Seward
reached St. Joseph he found that the ap-
pointment into which he had been tricked
would prevent his visiting St. Louis. He
therefore promptly wrote to the authori-
ties at Quincy stating that he would be un-
able to visit that city, as promised. He
would visit St. Louis, and would, on his way
to Chicago, necessarily pass through the most
beautiful garden in the country—Southern
and Central Illinois.

So yesterday at eleven o'clock the Wide
Awakes of Springfield got out their smallest
gun, and fired it three times; and upon that
short notice some two or three hundred per-
sons, Republicans and Democrats rushed
down to the depot, where the train soon af-
ter rolled in having on board the Hon. W.
H. Seward and his friends. The moment
the cars stopped Mr. Lincoln rushed on
board, and was soon in the presence of the
great man to whom he had been preferred by
the Convention at Chicago. After the greet-
ings were over, Mr. Seward emerged from
the car, and, standing on the rear platform,
spoke for about ten minutes. He said he
had passed through no "doubtful" States—
those he had visited were decidedly for Lin-
coln or against him. He said that the Re-
publicans of Illinois need have no fears as
to New York. When he left home he
thought and had so declared, that he would
not return until there was a probability that
New York would give less than sixty thou-
sand majority for Lincoln. He was on his
way home now!

He said that the Republicans of New York
agreed thoroughly and heartily with the po-
litical views and sentiments of Mr. Lincoln.
There was no difficulty in the way because
of any difference of political opinion on the
great questions of human freedom. New
York had in 1787 given freedom to Illinois,
and soon after "exercised the privilege of
self government" and abolished slavery with-
in the own limits! New York was the un-
compromising opponent of slavery, and the
Republicans of that State recognized in
Abraham Lincoln, a man who, when elect-
ed, would carry out that principle. New
York had opposed and resisted the Missouri
compromise in 1820, and had through her
representatives opposed the enactment of
the compromises of 1850. New York was
opposed to those compromises at the time
they were adopted, and was opposed to what
was left of them now. Entertaining that
hostility to past compromises, New York
was opposed to any compromise of any kind,
under any circumstances, with slavery in
the future. Abraham Lincoln was the Re-
publican candidate, and as he and New York
agreed most cordially upon an uncompromis-
ing hostility to slavery now and henceforth,
there was no reason New York Republicans
should not extend to Mr. Lincoln their cor-
dial support.

During these remarks Lincoln stood be-
hind Governor Seward; he trembled and
shivered, and twirled his hands, and was

evidently rejoiced and relieved when Mr.
Seward concluded.

Mr. Seward verified by his tone, his lan-
guage and above all his sentiments, that
John Wentworth was correct when he said
that Governor Seward in whatever he should
say in the North-west would speak for and in
behalf of Lincoln. The only trouble was that
Lincoln did not wish Seward to speak for
him in this region! But Seward would
speak here, would pass through Springfield
and would tell the national men of Illinois
that Mr. Lincoln was the candidate who
would wage an uncompromising warfare up-
on slavery wherever it existed.

We trust that the Republicans of Spring-
field will no longer deny that Mr. Lincoln is
the candidate of a party who opposed and re-
sisted the enactment of the compromises of
1820 and 1850. They arraign Mr. Doug-
las for having repealed the compromise of
1820, but here is Mr. Seward telling the peo-
ple of Springfield that the same anti-slavery
spirit, which supports Lincoln now, had re-
sisted and opposed that compromise at the
time of its adoption.

The compromise of 1850 was the work of
Clay, Webster, Cass, Douglas, Crittenden,
Benton and Fillmore. Mr. Seward was in
the Senate, and he opposed the passage of
those acts. He says the same men and the
same spirit that opposed Mr. Clay in the
last great act of his life, are now supporting
Lincoln, who agreed with them in that opo-
sition. Who opposed the compromises of
1850? In 1852 the Democrats and Whigs
both endorsed those measures, and they were
opposed and resisted only by the Abolition-
ists. Mr. Seward says that Mr. Lincoln is
the candidate of the men who opposed Clay
and Webster in their great measures of pa-
cification in 1850, and as he agrees with
them not only in reference to the past but
also as to the future, there is no reason why
they should not give him a hearty and en-
thusiastic support.

In short Mr. Seward declared that Lincoln
had been chosen as the leader in the great
conflict which was to put an end to slavery,
and he therefore felt warranted in promising
him the votes of all those who had fought
Clay, Webster, and every national man who
has been in public life.

A VAGABOND WITH NEGROES.—Colored
"Wide-Awakes" in a Republican Procession.
—The Republican torch light procession last
night was a brilliant affair. Among the
torch-bearers were the white Wide-Awakes
of Ward Eleven, Commander C. O. Rogers,
numbering 123, and the colored Wide-
Awakes of Ward Six, Commander Smith,
numbering 100. The two bodies marched to
Chelsea to ratify the Republican nomina-
tions. This is consistent with the profes-
sions of the party, and very inconsistent
with the course of Abraham Lincoln, who
acquiesces in a law which would exclude
every one of the colored Wide-Awakes from
the witness box in Illinois, if a white Wide-
Awake were a party.

We learn that there was some wincing
among the less advanced Republicans, until
reminded by Mr. Slack that the four hun-
dred colored votes, which were good for
Burlingame, might be periled by any sym-
ptoms of mutiny in the ranks of the white
and colored Wide-Awake army.

The dignity of history does not forbid us
to record that the colored Wide-Awakes
looked quite as well as their white brethren,
and that they bore themselves through our
streets quite as well. Indeed, the African
race have a peculiar taste for parade, cere-
monial, processions, and fuss and feathers
generally, in which it is highly proper they
should be encouraged.—Boston Courier 5th.

ECHOES.—What must be done to conduct
a newspaper right? Write.

What is necessary for a farmer to assist
him? System.

What would give a blind man the greatest
delight? Light.

What is the best piece of counsel given
by a justice of the peace? Peace.

Who commit the greatest abominations?
Nations.

What is the greatest terror? Fire.

"The less said the soonest mended,"
does not refer to one's shirt when it wants
repairing, for if one says ever so little about
it, you will not find it any the sooner mended
for all that.

"An't it wicked to rob die chicken
roost, Dick?"

"Dat's a great moral question, Gumbo—
and we haint no time to argue it now; hand
down another pullet."

"ABRAHAM! ABRAHAM! COME AND PUT THIS CHILD TO BED!"

Now, Abraham, stop your politics,
And put this child to bed,
Poor little thing has cried so long.
He scarce can hold his head.

You know he never suffers me,
Nor any other one,
To take his shoes and stockings off,
Or put his night gown on.

Don't say to me you cannot come!
And leave the friends who slew
Bill Seward at Chicago,
And nominated you.

Don't say you cannot come!
Now, Dearest, do be still!
Send Greeley off, and Raymond, too,
And come and sing to Will.

Women as Disturbing Agents—Their Unreasonableness and Power of An- noyance:

A correspondent of the New York Times
thus writes from the country:

Why should women prove such disturbing
agents? Simply because they have no rea-
son. You ask a woman for her reason, and
she always says "because." You may press
her still further, but she can never get be-
yond the "because." The fact is, she has
no reasoning power whatever, and you might
as well attempt to reason with a mosquito as
a woman. She stings you and then flies
away. She is governed entirely by her in-
stincts, and the only way to manage her is
to let her have her own way—in other
words, not to manage her at all.

We do not mean by this to decry the mer-
its of women. On the contrary let us "give
the devil his due," and so we acknowledge
that women are wise, pretty, soft little crea-
tures, with a good taste for dress, fine per-
ceptions of ornaments; in short, they are
luxuries that every man who can afford it
might as well possess. But you mustn't rea-
son with them, any more than you would
with your pet cat, and here the analogy be-
comes very strong, for what after all is pu-
siness but a soft, lazy, luxurious animal, that
does nothing but take care of her person,
and purr when you pet her, but of whom
you must beware when she once gets her
back up.

Now, say we have ten of these luxurious
animals in the house, with all their several
little whims and caprices that must be grati-
fied. Allow that each of these has what is
"a husband"—a being of the male gender
who goes to town and works all day, that he
may dress this pet of his. He hardly goes
into the house after his hard day's work be-
fore his pet comes purring up to him—

"Deary! Mrs. So-and-so said so and so;
and Mr. So-and-so did so and so; and there
was such a so and so you can't think; and I
think Mrs. So-and-so ought to be so and so'd
—there, that's what I think."

If the husband attempts to reason with
her, she begins to cry, and says he doesn't
love her. If he tries to soothe her, she looks
somewhat softened, but goes about looking
like a woman bearing a load of affliction
with the utmost patience and resignation.—
But if he simply say with a firm and decided
manner, "I'll see to it," she is proud of him,
and triumphant—her husband is not to be
trifled with—and yet her husband, a man of
experience, does not "see to it," and in
fact don't think anything more about it.—
The pet is satisfied, for she has what she
wants—sympathy and union of feeling.

Pope Pius IX has granted a particu-
lar Jubilee to the Sisters of Charity through-
out the world in consequence of the two
hundredth anniversary of the glorious death
of St. Vincent de Paul, their founder. This
jubilee will be celebrated in all the chapels
connected with the hospitals under their
charge, and will last three weeks.

A recent traveler in America records
the following anecdote:

"Jack," said a man to a lad just entering
his teens, "your father is drowned."
"Dang, it," replied the young hopeful,
"and he's got my knife in his pocket."

**Some reckless editor, without the fear
of God or his wife before his eyes, pub-
lishes the following:**

Somebody says a baby laughing in its
dreams is conversing with angels. Perhaps
so—but we have seen them crying in their
waking hours as though they were having a
spat with the devil.

The House Lost to the Republicans.

The election on Tuesday indicates beyond
a doubt, that the next House of Representa-
tives of the United States will be opposed to
the Republican party. At present they con-
trol it, having organized it with a Republi-
can Speaker, after a long and desperate
struggle. The Democrats and opponents
of the Republican party have elected the
following members in the free States:

Oregon, 1

Ohio, 8

Pennsylvania, 6

Indiana, 4

19

To these may be added the five Southern
districts in Illinois, the two members in Cali-
fornia, and at least ten, if not more, in New
York, making, in the free States, at least
thirty-six, with a chance of others in New
Jersey, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Massa-
chusetts. Every member from the slave
States save Blair, of St. Louis, and perhaps
Winter Davis of Baltimore, if he should be
elected, will oppose the Republican party.
The House will thus stand:

Democrats in the North 36

Anti-Republicans in the South 88

124

This gives a majority against the Republi-
cans in the House of eleven, as it consists,
in all, of but two hundred and thirty-seven
members. The United States Senate—
which meets after the 4th of March—will
contain a majority opposed to the Republi-
can party. If so unfit, inexperienced im-
becile a man as Lincoln should, unfortun-
ately, be elected President, he would meet both
houses of Congress opposed to him at the
beginning of his administration and would be
unable to carry through any Executive
measures. There would be a deadlock, an
unfriendly feeling to begin with, between
him and Congress. As it is now certain that
both houses of Congress will be opposed to
Lincoln, how foolish for any American citi-
zen to vote for a President who can not ac-
complish anything if he should be chosen,
and whose administration would be a pitiable
specimen of political impotency.—Cincin-
nati Enquirer.

Amidst the importunate solicitations
of daily business, many of us must accuse
ourselves of unfaithfulness to the dead; and
when tranquil moments call up their fami-
liar images, we marvel how we can deal so
treacherously with the great and good de-
parted. Vanished from our view, expunged
from our correspondence, dropped from our
very prayers, no longer expected as visitors
in our homes, it is marvellous how faint and
intermitting their memory has grown; and
we unbind our ungrateful fancy that it pre-
serves so little space for old benefactors and
the once cherished friends of our bosom.—
But the same fate awaits ourselves; we too
are going hence, and when we are gone,
"A few will weep a little while,
Then bless our memory with a smile."

One or two may cling to it with tender
fondness, while existence lasts; but even
with friends affectionate and true, tenderness
will soon soften into resignation, and re-
signation will subside into contentment, and
contentment will dull away into sheer for-
getfulness.

What we are Coming To!

The following advertisement appears at
the head of the editorial columns of the
Pittsburgh Dispatch, a Republican paper:
**COLORED MEN OF PITTSBURGH AND
VICINITY:** You are requested to meet
and form yourselves into **WIDE AWAKE
CLUBS** immediately, for the purpose of fur-
thering the interests of the friend of the hu-
man race, **ABRAHAM LINCOLN.** Our
colored brethren had a tremendous demon-
stration in Boston recently. Already New
York has spoken in favor of universal suf-
frage. "They who would be free them-
selves must strike the blow." And if col-
ored men would have their rights, they
should move for the success of their friends.
Do not leave the Dutch and Irish to monopol-
ize all the honor of electing Lincoln and
Hamlin. Colored men have a right to act as
the polls as a Vigilance Committee, for the
prevention of illegal voting. John Brown,
the hero of Harper's Ferry, is yet to be
avenged.
OSSAWATTOMIE.

People of Indiana, read the above, and
ask yourselves whither you are going. It
needs no comment.